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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CITY OF WACO.

No Tidings of Passengers and Crew.

All Hope of Their Safety Abandoned.

The Vessel Struck by Lightning and All on Board Burned or Drowned.

GALVESTON, November 10.—The Galveston steamer Buckthorn was dispatched outside again at three o'clock this morning, in search of the missing passengers and crew of the City of Waco. She will cruise westward, sixty miles along the coast before returning. Captain J. N. Sawyer, agent of the Mallory Line, also started out on board of one of the pilot boats in seach of the missing boats. The only hopes now entertained for the safety of the passengers and crew are based upon the statement of Captain Irvine of the steamer Buckthorn, who saw the foremast while out yesterday. He reports that the end of the mast was burned off apparently between the decks, or very close below the floor, and on the upper deck, which indicates that the fire was below and between decks, in which case the fire may have been burning some time, and given the officers, crew and passengers ample time to leave the ship before the flames reached the upper deck, and was discovered by the other vessels. It is thought the passengers and crew may have escaped in the darkness.

GALVESTON, November 10.—The English steamer Abdiel has just come from outside. She was anchored directly to the leeward of the Waco. Her mate reports that the fire was discovered about 12:30, and the ship appeared to be one mass of flame. The officers of the Abdiel immediately ordered steam up and their small boats in readiness for assistance. The mate states that he heard cries of distress from five or six persons in the water. One was the voice of a woman or child, clinging to what appeared to be a spar, or a piece of one, by the vessel's mast. The sea was breaking over the Abdiel. The mate went aft and saw the spar again, but every soul had been washed off of it. As soon as steam could be made, the Abdiel moved up alongside the burning ship, as near as her officers dared go. They state that not a person was to be seen on her, and they do not think it possible for one of her small boats to have been launched. The Waco was rolling fearfully in the storm, and sparks and cinders were flying over and past the Abdiel. The officers of the Abdiel placed lights in their small boats and had them in readiness to launch. Her crew were on the watch for any of the Waco's people, but none were seen or heard. The mates state that the fire on the Waco seemed to spread over the entire vessel in a few minutes. He thinks she was first struck by lightning which ignited the oil on board and burned every thing on the upper decks before the passengers or crew could have left their rooms and reached the small boats. The steamer and pilot boat sent out this morning have not yet returned.

GALVESTON, November 10, 9:30 P. M.—The steaming Buckthorn has just returned from the outside. Captain Irvine saw one of the Waco's boats, which had been considerably burnt and floated off, and some steps and pieces of her cabin. There was no trace of any of the passengers or crew. It is reported to-night that when the steamship Clinton passed the Australian, lying at the mouth of San Bernard river, yesterday, she was signalled, but the Clinton, not knowing of the Waco disaster, did not stop. Hopes are now entertained that some of the Waco's people may be saved on board to Australian. If the pilot boat, which is now cruising in that vicinity, does not reach here there will be another steamer dispatched west to-morrow.

BALTIMORE.

American Public Health Association.

BALTIMORE, November 10.—The American Public Health Association met this morning, and, although the weather was inclement, there was no diminution in attendance. Over forty new members were proposed and elected. Dr. J. S. Billings, U. S. A., presented a report of the committee appointed to prepare schedules of questions for the sanitary survey of the United States. The report reflected the various attempts made by the National Institute, the American Medical Association and other societies, to obtain a date for the compiling of medical topography of the United States, and to the causes of the failure.

The report was referred to the Executive Committee of the Association, with instructions to appoint a committee to visit, whose duty it shall be to carry into effect the plan for a systematic sanitary survey of the United States; and the Executive Committee were instructed to memorialize Congress to detail a medical officer of the army, who, under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Army, shall co-operate with said committee in the prosecution of its duties.

The afternoon session was begun by a report on drainage, sewerage and water supplies of our cities, read by General Egbert, Civil Engineer of New York. This paper was one of the most interesting and valuable yet read before the Association.

Prof. Kedzie, M. D., of the Agricultural College of Michigan, read a paper on the use of poisons in agriculture and horticulture. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of New York, read a paper on nervous diseases among school children, with sugestions for their prevention.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

St. Louis Whisky and Counterfeiting Cases.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—In the United States District Court to-day, Charles D. Robbins, indicted for conspiracy against the Government and removing whisky which was not stamped, appeared and asked to withdraw the plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty as to two counts in the indictment, which was granted. The case of Kellerman, a gauger, and Bensberg, a distiller, indicted jointly, was called and set for trial on Friday next.

Indictments were returned against H. F. Edwards, Ben. F. Dodson, A. W. Hubbard and George W. Malone, for counterfeiting. These men are now in jail. Chief Detective of the United States Secret Service Washburne and Con. Megrew are here, the latter to testify in the whisky cases.

Batch of Whisky Indictments in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 10.—The United States Grand Jury, which has been in session for some time past, returned the following indictment to-day for violations of the internal revenue laws: Home & Hubbell, H. H. Hamilton, Amann & Co. and W. T. Marshall, rectifiers, and L. A. Logan, Geo. J. Litringer and W. C. Williams, gaugers. Wm. M. Green, ex-postmaster at Dayton, was also indicted for fraudulent practices in office.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Ten Times a Mayor.

PROVIDENCE, November 10.—Thomas Adnie, Republican, was elected Mayor of this city to-day for the tenth time.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southerly winds and warmer and generally clear weather.

The revenue of France, since the beginning of the present year, has been $22,000,000 in excess of the estimates.

The Prohibition party in New Hampshire met in convention at Concord, yesterday, and nominated a candidate for Governor.

The railroad convention to be held in St. Louis on the 23d instant, promises to be one of the largest ever held in the country.

A special telegram from Penang says the Rajah of Litta has ordered the Larut, Salangore and Perak districts to take up arms. A religious war is expected.

The two leading Baptist papers in Boston, the *Era* and the *Watchman and Reflector*, have been consolidated with Dr. Lorimer in editorial control.

F. Geldowsky, among the most extensive furniture manufacturers in Boston, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at $350,000, and his assets at $150,000.

A severe snow storm is in progress in the Mohawk Valley, New York, in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont. In the neighborhood of Brattleboro ten inches had fallen at eight o'clock last evening.

The private banking firm of A. M. Reynolds & Co., of Newark, N. J., suspended yesterday. It is believed the assets will exceed the liabilities. The senior member of the firm has a valuable property in the city. The firm hope to resume at an early day.

DETROIT.

Annual Meeting of Western Associated Press.

DETROIT, November 10.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held here to-day for the transaction of general business. The reports of officers showed the affairs of the Association to be in a prosperous and satisfactory condition. Arrangements were authorized for procuring very full reports during the Centennial and Presidential year. The following Board of Directors was elected: James Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*; Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*; W. N. Haldeman, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Jas. G. Siebeneck, of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*; John Knapp, of the St. Louis *Republican*; A. J. Kellar, of the Memphis *Avalanche*; J. W. Mack, of the Sandusky *Register*. The Board of Directors met subsequently and elected the following officers: President, Murat Halsted, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Vice President, Henry W. Farrar, of the Chicago *Journal*; Secretary, H. E. Baker, of the Detroit *Tribune*. A resolution complimentary to the old President, Hon. H. R. Walker, upon his retiring from journalism, was passed. Mr. Walker was proprietor and editor of the Detroit *Free Press* for many years, helped to organize the Associated Press and has been President from the first.

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

ARMSTRONG.			
Gov.—Hartranft, R	3,605	Pershing, D	3,121
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	3,591	Browne, P	96
		Piollet, D	3,164
		Pennypacker, P	154
Proth'n—Henry, R	3,828	Truby, D	3,098
Reg. & Rec.—Cham-bers, R	3,568	White, D	3,316
Treas.—Monroe, R	3,712	Way, D	3,171
C'm—Buffington, R	3,307	Calhoun, D	3,055
Henderson, R	3,354	Hamilton, D	3,196
Cor.—Willis, R	3,489	King, D	2,777
Aud.—Wright, R	3,687	Hawk, D	3,181
Rowley, R	3,673	O'Donnell, D	3,132
Tr. A'd—Gates, R	3,583		
Mechling, R	3,591		
Ralston, R	3,586		
Bovard, R	3,591	No opposition.	
Thompson, R	3,592		
Orr, R	3,594		
FRANKLIN.			
Gov.—Hartranft, R	4,074	Pershing, D	3,951
		Browne, P	95
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	4,060	Piollet, D	3,955
		Pennypacker, P	97
Treas'r—Lehman, R	4,296	Rhodes, D	3,783
		Skinner, P	309
Proth'n—Hyssong, R	4,161	McAllen, D	3,910
Lt. Gunther—Grime-son, R	4,005	Gillan, D	4,046
R. & Rec—Skinner, R	4,212	Wyeth, D	3,841
		Allen, P	164
Com'r—Craig, R	3,911	Evans, D	3,903
Patton, R	4,137	Gerry, D	4,205
		Harris, P	55
P. Direc—Lutz, R	4,100	Fickes, D	3,966
Aud's—Barclay, R	4,100	Hamond, D	3,948
Gilan, R	4,026	Blair, D	4,074
		Taihelm, P	577
		Regan, P	54
WARREN.			
Gov.—Hartranft, R	2,057	Pershing, D	1,790
		Browne, P	264
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	2,027	Piollet, D	1,788
		Pennypacker, P	299
Reg. & R.—Alexan-der, R	2,237	Bull, D	1,861
C'rs—Wheelock, R	1,574	Jennings, D	1,889
Dunham, R	1,939	Mead, D	1,824
		Houghwout, P	278
		Baxter, P	254
D. Atty—Schnur, R	2,225	Dinsmore, D	1,846
Aud'rs—Spencer, R	2,039	James, D	2,053
		Sunderlin, D	1,792
		Ross, P	279
Tr. Acad.—Gaunt, R	2,011	No opposition.	
WASHINGTON.			
Gov.—Hartranft, R	4,917	Pershing, D	4,763
		Browne, P	187
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	4,938	Piollet, D	4,797
		Pennypacker, P	189
Senate—Lawrence, R	5,287	Quail, D	4,811
Proth'y—Miller, R	5,010	Judson, D	4,897
Treas.—Hawkins, R	5,052	Richardson, D	4,785
Register—Day, R	5,022	Donehoo, D	4,852
Clerk—Stocking, R	5,053	Scott, D	4,792
Rec—Caldwell, R	5,031	Conner, D	4,792
Com'rs—Gaston, R	5,078	Hagan, D	4,875
Cooper, R	5,008	Horn, D	4,863
Aud'rs—Elder, R	5,116	Reis, D	4,753
Truesdill, R	5,122	Mulholland, D	4,719
P. Dirc—Russell, R	5,179	Buchanan, D	4,766
MERCER.			
Gov.—Hartranft, R	4,911	Pershing, D	4,367
		Browne, P	502
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	5,030	Piollet, D	4,393
		Pennypacker, P	492
Senate—Braggins, R	4,634	Taylor, D	4,140
		Reis, D	4,116
Pro'y—Warren, R	4,623	Williamson, D	4,654
		Anderson, P	334
Sheriff—Pew, R	5,179	Pierce, D	4,147
		Smith, P	316
Clerk—Reznor, R	4,922	J. McKinley, D	4,410
		A. McKinley, P	340
Dis. Att'y—Thomp-son, P	5,083	Kuder, D	4,287
Treas.—Alexander, R	5,005	Hoftus, D	4,361
		McCleary, P	331
Com'rs—Gordon, R	5,078	Derr, D	4,326
Struble, R	5,007	Carmichael, D	4,132
		Phillips, P	352
		Wigle, P	490
Aud.—Vorous, R	5,016	Powell, D	4,272
Courtney, R	5,046	Dumars, D	4,251
		Waldron, P	372
		Genger, P	367
P. Direc.—Connor, R	4,969	Pringle, D	4,242
		Kirk, P	390
Coro'r—Morrow, R	5,029	Da Costin, D	4,262
		Axtell, P	401
SUSQUEHANNA.			
Gov.—Hartranft, R	3,517	Pershing, D	2,951
		Browne, P	133
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	3,525	Piollet, D	2,935
		Pennypacker, P	133
P. J'ge—Streeter, R	3,610	Little, D	2,945
Sheriff—Sherman, R	3,299	White, D	3,397
		Avery, P	23
Reg. & Rec.—Beard-sley, R	3,589	Gilbert, D	3,242
		Stevens, P	22
Treas'r—Smiley, R	2,955	Tyler, D	3,345
		Gardner, P	23
Com'rs—Minkler, R	3,418	Ryan, D	3,097
Bail, R	3,527	Griffis, D	2,653
		Kelley, P	22
Auditors — Wheel-er, R	3,542	Searle, D	3,092
Cattin, R	3,496	O'Dowd, D	3,016
		Lyons, P	23
		Sumner, P	24
Coroner—Halsey, R	3,517	Richardson, D	3,038
GREENE.			
Gov.—Hartranft, R	1,517	Pershing, D	2,690
		Browne, P	8
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	1,512	Piollet, D	2,686
		Pennypacker, P	8
Senate—Beall, R	1,343	Hays, D	2,794
Treas—Lacy, R	1,403	Hunt, D	2,692
Proth'on—Crago, R	1,487	Ulsom, D	2,741
Clerk—Campbell, R	1,516	Pollock, D	2,702
C. & Rec—Carver, R	1,518	Yoders, D	2,707
Co's—J. Morris, R	1,387	Pogue, D	2,575
J. F. Morris, R	2,586	Sayers, D	1,449
Dis. Att'orney—Hook, R	1,569	Hook, D	2,614
Aud's—Leonard, R	1,482	Wood, D	2,759
		Bell, D	2,728

POLITICAL.

State.

By throwing out fraudulent votes, the court of Luzerne county has reduced Pershing's majority there to 1,110. As purged the vote stands:

Hartranft	9,928	Pershing	11,038
Rawle	9,944	Piollet	11,062

McNeish, the Republican candidate for County Treasurer, is elected by a majority of 254.

The vote in Potter county was as follows:

Hartranft	1,223	Pershing	1,019
Rawle	1,122	Piollett	1,025

Browne and Pennypacker had two votes each in the county.

In Potter county, where a majority of the people are sincere in their advocacy of Prohibition, and where no excuses for the sale of liquor have been granted for twenty years, the Prohibition State ticket received just *two* votes. This looks as if the voters of Potter county possess in an eminent degree the faculty of seeing through the pretenses of people, and discovering their real objects. Earnest and devoted as they are in the cause of temperance, these intelligent people could not be tricked into giving their support to the miserable scheme concocted by Browne and his brevet Democratic followers to weaken the Republican party, and thus assist the Democrats. Would that all the temperance people of Pennsylvania were equally discriminating. Had such been the case, Hartranft would have had twenty-five thousand instead of twelve thousand majority.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

General.

In the Massachusetts Legislature the Republicans have a majority of one hundred and forty-nine on joint ballot, a gain of *seventy-one* over last year.

The name of David Davis, of Illinois, has again risen to the surface, and is floating around as a Presidential candidate for next year. It will be remembered that he was a prominent candidate before the Liberal Convention in 1872, the "Long John" Wentworth, of Chicago, being then his principal backer.

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, Hesing's paper, since his defeat, says that "the Democracy need not calculate upon an accession of that German element that some time ago cut loose from the Republican party. On the contrary, a return to the Republican party, on the score that it is a better party, is far more probable."

The Springfield *Republican* withdraws from its worship of Charles Francis Adams long enough to remark: "We should think it would occur to the Democrats about this time that the people don't want them. That is, as Democrats. Their 'rock-rooted' and 'mountain-buttressed' party isn't appreciated. It wobbles too much—on the currency question, for instance—to command the public confidence. The greatest service it is now in their power to render the country is to just get out of the way."

Republican newspapers which do not like some of the persons elected by their party alliance in New York, nevertheless find great comfort in the defeat of Tammany. The Providence *Journal* puts it cleverly: "We feel like the good old Quaker, when he was asked to subscribe to a new Methodist church, to be erected on the site of the old one. He could not conscientiously give money for the advancement of a faith in which he did not believe. But, after a short struggle between his religious consistency and his natural generosity, he decided to give $100 toward the cost of tearing down the old church."

Work on the Cleveland breakwater will be commenced shortly.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Sudden Illness of Vice President Wilson.

At Last Accounts No Serious Result was Feared.

Vacancy on Appeal Board in Patent Office Referred to the Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1875.

Illness of Vice President Wilson.

There has been a great deal of interest felt all over the city in the condition of Vice President Wilson. All day long and up to a late hour to-night inquiries were made after him by anxious friends and well-wishers, who went to the Capitol for that purpose. To-night the pain seemed to have pretty much left him, although he was not so easy as his physician would have liked. Although it is not apprehended that the Vice President's condition is now serious, it cannot be concealed that there is grave apprehension on his account, and some think that he will not survive another attack. There is now no President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and in the event of his continued illness or decease the Senate would have to go into an election for a presiding officer. Last spring Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, who was President *pro tem.*, only received the caucus nomination by one vote over Mr. Anthony, and it is thought that the latter would now be the choice of the Senate.

A Coveted Position.

There has been so much competition for the vacant position of member of the Appeal Board in the Patent Office, that the matter is to be brought before the Cabinet on Friday next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1875.

SUDDEN AND ALARMING ILLNESS OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON AT THE CAPITOL.

Much alarm was occasioned this morning, about half-past ten o'clock, in consequence of the sudden illness of Vice President Wilson. He had come to his room on the Senate side of the building as usual, but not feeling very well, requested one of his attendants to have a warm bath prepared for him. This was done, and Mr. Wilson took a bath, remaining in a short time. He then went to the barber shop, near the bath room, for the purpose of being shaved. While in the barber's chair he was seized with illness, his face becoming very pale and almost ghastly-like. It was thought by the few persons then present that he had been attacked by apoplexy and that death would soon ensue. Copious applications of cold water were made to his face and neck. He was sufficiently conscious to ask that Chief Medical Purveyor Baxter, of the Army, be sent for and consulted observe pulsation in his head and heart. All the physicians in the neighborhood were sent for. Dr. Magruder arrived first and Surgeon Baxter soon afterward. Drs. Ford and Abbott were also in attendance. The Vice President was then removed to the consultation rooms of the Supreme Court, an apartment on the same floor of the Senate wing, General Van Voorhis, Sergeant-at-Arms Major McDonald, Chief Clerk of the Senate, and other officers of that body were promptly present to render any assistance, and a cathartic was administered, which had the desired effect, and at noon the patient seemed to be comparatively comfortable. No paralysis of any of the Vice President has been affected with spinal irritation for the last week or ten days, and complained of severe pains between the shoulders. The Doctor is of the opinion that this was not an attack of either paralysis or apoplexy, but that it was caused by indigestion and constipation. He apprehends no danger at present, and says Mr. Wilson can be safely removed to his quarters at the Washington House in the afternoon or evening. Among those who called to inquire as to the condition of the Vice President, was Chief Justice Waite and other members of the Supreme Court. In reply to a friendly suggestion that the Vice President was overtasking his physical and mental power, he said he had prepared some of his work at Saratoga, and found on occasions that he could labor ten hours continuously with but slight sense of fatigue, and therefore he felt no alarm as to his health, but, on the contrary considered it fully re-established.

Later.—At three o'clock this afternoon Mr. Wilson was in an apparently comfortable condition, the conclusion of the discomfort between the shoulders having ceased. Although he does not rally as rapidly as desired by his attendant physicians, they think that, according to present indications, he will recover in the course of a week. There is no brain lesion, and no indication of paralysis. The physicians say he will need close attention for at least twenty-four hours. All necessary arrangements have been made for his comfort and treatment in the Vice President's room in the Senate. Among the callers this afternoon, were the Postmaster General, Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury and ex-Congressman Hubbell, of Connecticut. C. C. Sniffen, Assistant Private Secretary to the President, on hearing of the illness of the Vice President, immediately proceeded to the Capitol, and from there telegraphed to President Grant, at New York, the condition of the Vice President. Much sympathy is everywhere expressed.

Later.—This afternoon there were fears that the Vice President might not recover from his illness, his pulse being irregular, but toward evening his symptoms improved and he was able to converse. He is now resting comfortably in the Vice President's room, at the Capitol, with all the attention necessary. Dr. Baxter says is very much encouraged to believe that his patient will now recover. Postmaster General Jewell will remain with him throughout the night.

Latest.—The Vice President's condition at midnight was comparitively comfortable, though he had been very restless and had slept very little during the night. His physician, Dr. Baxter, remarked at twelve o'clock that he was still encouraged to believe that the morning would find the Vice President improving. Once during the evening, feeling very restless, Mr. Wilson arose from his bed and slowly paced the room for two or three moments, the exertion not seeming to make him in any respect uncomfortable. Postmaster General Jewell has been with him all the evening, Sergeant-at-Arms French and Mr. E. Murphy, of the Senate corps of reporters, are also in close attendance upon Mr. Wilson, and a detail of Senate messengers are on hand to be ready in case of emergency. Many calls have been made during the night to ascertain the condition of the Vice President, but none of the visitors were allowed to enter the sick room.

BOGUS BAIL AND TREASURY ROBBERY CASES TO GO ON.

The formal pleas in all the bogus bail and Treasury robbery cases, touching the validity of the Grand Jury, were to-day submitted to the Criminal Court and were adopted in each case. A verdict of the jury in Evans' case, last Friday, gave judgment for the United States.

CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONERS OF SANITARY SCIENCE.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Hon. C. C. Cox and D. W. Bliss, of Washington city; Prof. C. W. Chancellor, of Baltimore; Prof. Stephen Smith, of New York; Hon. A. W. Boardman, of Boston; Dr. J. H. Rauch, of Chicago; Dr. A. C. Clendenin, of Cincinnati, and C. B. White, M. D., of Louisiana, to serve as Commissioners for the purpose of representing the Department of Sanitary Science at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1875.

MEETING OF METHODIST GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

The General Missionary Committee of the Episcopal Church in the United States convened in annual session to-day, Bishop James presiding. All the members were present, except Bishops Foster and Haven. The report of the Treasurer was read, showing a balance, November 1, 1874, of $13,283; receipts during the year, $662,485; expenditures, $721,893; leaving the debt of the treasury $60 30. Besides this, there are letters of credit for foreign missions amounting to $139,532, making the real debt $185,562. In regard to the appropriations for the coming year no action was taken prior to recess.

After recess the board continued the discussion of the question of appropriations. At the conclusion of the discussion the following appropriations were made: Alabama Conference, $7,500; Arkansas, $5,000 and transfers for this Conference, $500; Baltimore, $4,000; California, $8,000; Central Illinois, $500; Central New York, $700; Central Ohio, $1,200; Central Pennsylvania, $1,000; Cincinnati, $1,000; Colorado, $6,000; Delaware, $1,500; Des Moines, $900; East Maine, $2,000; East Oregon and Washington Territory, $3,000. The Board adjourned until to-morrow.

EASTERN AND WESTERN ROADS CONCUR.

The New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, Erie and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads concur in the agreement between the Fort Wayne, Michigan Central and Lake Shore Companies' concurrence, meaning that they are willing to agree upon uniform rates and to reduce expenses in the matter of getting business.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

ACCIDENT TO STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS.

LONDON, November 10.—There is a report at Lloyds that the steamship Ville de Paris arrived at Havre, from New York, this morning, and struck a pier in the harbor, opening her fore part, and that her position may become critical, if the present gale continues.

HAVRE, November 10.—The steamer Ville de Paris is now moored to the quay, apparently in a safe position. Her stem is considerably damaged. It is expected that she will go into dock to-morrow.

SIX HUNDRED OPERATIVES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT BY A FIRE.

LONDON, November 10.—The factory of Cook & Son, wholesale clothiers at Tamorith, Staffordshire, has been destroyed by fire. Six hundred operatives are thrown out of work.

THE VATICAN'S REPLY TO SPAIN.

LONDON, November 11, 6 A. M.—The reply of the Vatican to Spain's note was sent to Madrid yesterday. The Vatican accepted the declaration of the Spanish Government that it is desirous of coming to an understanding, and has given the Nuncio at Madrid instructions to negotiate.

Ireland.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY AT DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, November 10.—To-morrow Cardinal McCloskey will attend at the commencement of the Catholic University of this city, when Cardinal Cullen is to preside as Chancellor. Several bishops, the Lord Mayor and leading citizens are expected to be present. The University will present an address to the American Cardinal. Cardinal McCloskey will embark at Queenstown on Sunday, on board the steamer Aspinwall, for New York.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 10.—Steamships Spain, City of Montreal and Victoria have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA.

Episcopal Church Congress—A Deliverance on the School Question.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10—The Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States reassembled to-day. Papers on the best methods of procuring and preparing candidates for the ministry were read. At the session yesterday, Rev. Clement M. Butler, D.D., of Philadelphia, in speaking of the educational question, said: "We should abandon the irreverent farce and desecration of the perfunctory reading of the Bible in our public schools. Thousands of our children attend this who would be the right thing to do, who are yet unwilling to yeseld the point, because it would seem like a surrender to Romish dictation. Like Falstaff, they do not choose to be virtuous on compulsion. But, if it be conviction, however it may have been reached, it will be true dignity to accept it. No good can be lost by just concessions. Then and then only can we place our public school system on an impregnable foundation; then only will all plausibility be taken away from the charges of Roman and other sectarian schools; then also would churches be made to feel anew and more deeply the duty of the religious education of the children of the Republic."

At the evening session the subject of church music was discussed. The first of the speakers took common ground, which was rather against the practice of substituting the musical parts of the service of the church to quartet choirs, or weak choirs in spite of the protest of the musical talent of the entire congregation in this part of worship. Each of these speakers was also severe upon the rather prevailing custom of introducing operatic music, such as adaptations from worldly compositions familiar to opera-goers, rendered as part of divine service.

Rev. Wm. Dever Morrow, of Exton, Pa., and J. Vaughn Lewis, of Washington, expressed views which, while they were not entirely opposed to those above given, were considerably diverse. Rev. Morrow thought that instead of affecting to regard choirs lightly, their members should be considered as ministrants in the service and be encouraged, enlivened and inspiration on his part to enter. Mr. Luffy came to the door and on ascertaining who the visitor was, and seeing his condition, foolishly allowed him to enter. The latter said he had one or two questions he wanted Mr. Luffy to answer, but Mr. Luffy refusing to let him in, was not asked the questions. Once in, however, he began to overturn the drug store and got wild, flourishing a poker over his head, upsetting chairs, and singing in an idiotic manner, self-composed verses referring to Mr. Luffy. The latter of the child became alarmed and called to a neighbor named Fred, Miller, who responded to the call, and succeeded, after a time, in quieting the man, with whom he staid until five o'clock in the morning. On finding store not opened yesterday morning, Mr. Luffy and others, suspecting that something was wrong, broke into it and found Schilling stretched out on the floor in a bad condition. He was found dead. The remnants of some morphine powders were near him, as was also the revolver, and the traces of two shots were found in his right breast. The report of the weapon had not been heard in the house. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the evidence. Schilling was a German, had been in this country some four or four years, was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves no relatives here. Mr. Jacob Luffy has taken out letters of administration on his estate.

THE EXPOSITION.

Bad Weather and Light Attendance—Exhibitors Moving Out.

The miserable weather yesterday had a depressing influence upon the Exposition and but few visitors put in an appearance. Several exhibitors, notably two or three leading confectioners, are so much dissatisfied with the awards, which they allege to have been distributed through favoritism, that they have moved their goods out of the building.

THEY SWEPT THE FIELD.

During the earlier days of the Exposition when the weather was fine and the ladies were out in force to see the beautiful articles so profusely displayed in the booths by our merchants, nothing seemed to excite more attention and admiration than the China, glass and fancy ware exhibited by Messrs. Reppert & Williams, No. 201 Penn avenue. The star table upon which was arranged two magnificent sets of China, and the most delicate goblets and wine glasses ever made was one of the very foremost attractions of the fair. The set of Irish China was a handsome, striking and unique affair in which visitors generally evinced great interest in examining. The entire display made by this firm was highly creditable to them and to our city as well. They were awarded all the premiums offered for goods in this line making a clean sweep of the field. Their fall goods have arrived and our readers will find it to their purpose to call and examine their complete and carefully selected stock before purchasing chinas or fancy ware.

FLOWERS AND WHERE TO GET THEM.

J. R. & A. Murdoch have been awarded fourteen first premiums on cut flowers. We mention some of them:

First premium for best display cut flowers.

First premium for best variety of floral work.

First premium for best wreath, cross, crown and anchor.

First premium for best bride's bouquet.

First premium for best vase bouquet.

First premium for new design in floral work.

First premium for best display loose floral work.

They make floral decorations a specialty, and have such unrivaled facilities that they can execute orders on the shortest notice. They did not compete for the *special* premium yesterday.

The State Lunatic Hospital.

The annual report of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, for the year ending September 30, 1875, shows the following statistics:

The number of patients admitted during the year was 178—males, 111; females, 67. The number discharged during the same period was 142—males, 83; females, 56; of whom 36 were restored, 18 improved, 43 stationary, and 35 died. The number in the hospital September 30th, 1875, was 416—males, 219; females, 197. The whole number under treatment during the year was 558; highest number, 424; lowest number, 397; daily average number, 398.43.

The Trustees ask the Legislature for an appropriation of $40,000 for the support of the hospital next year, and $10,000 for repairs and improvements.

Flagman Killed at Broadford.

On Monday afternoon Mr. George W. Bixby, a flagman on freight trains on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, was engaged in coupling cars in his train at Broadford, Pennsylvania, when he was caught between the platforms and crushed to death. He was about twenty-seven years of age, and lived in Connellsville, where he leaves a widow and one child. Mr. Bixby was employed on the trains running between Pittsburgh and Connellsville, and formerly ran to Cumberland, where he had many friends.

HARRISBURG.

Reunion of 1813-1850 Legislators.

HARRISBURG, November 10.—The reunion of the members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania from 1813 to 1850 inclusive, took place in the House of Representatives to-day. The meeting was called to order by James Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia, the senior Speaker present. Hon. John Strohm, of Lancaster, and Hon. David Fleming, of Dauphin, acted as Vice Presidents. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. D., of Harrisburg. Colonel Samuel Shock, Clerk of the House in 1835, acted in the same capacity and read the minutes of the last reunion, which were adopted and Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of York, briefly stated the object of the meeting. A number of letters from those unable to be present, were read, and a motion pledging the members to use their influence to promote the Centennial was adopted.

Tanners' Association of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, November 10.—The Tanners' Convention this morning discussed the tanning of upper leather, the use of bark extracts, &c. The following was unanimously adopted: "That we, as tanners and buyers of hides, hereby agree to buy hides only according to the classification adopted by this Convention." This will do away with the evil of cut hides. A committee was appointed to extend an invitation to tanners and dealers throughout the world to meet in a World's Convention of tanners at Philadelphia on the second Tuesday of July next.

The steamer Ethiopia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York; and the Illinois, from Liverpool, at Philadelphia.

OHIO NEWS.

Licking county claims to be the birthplace of Victoria Woodhull.

Three houses were burglarized in Youngstown on Sunday night.

William L. Bailey, a young Tiffin lawyer, has been arrested upon a charge of rape.

The broom corn crop of Ross county is from fifty to sixty per cent. short this year.

William Flat, who left Muncy in 1818, has returned to his friends after an absence of fifty-seven years.

A Monroe county woman has read the Bible through forty-one times. Her age is only sixty-seven years.

The prospect of having a big cheese, from Ashtabula county, on exhibition at the Centennial is not so good as it was.

It is announced that sometime during the month of November the Lake County Sunday School Convention will be held in Painesville.

Despite the scarcity of apples, from 6,000 to 7,000 bushels have been received at the cider mill of Nelson Maltby, in West Geneva.

A boy husking corn near Lima last week found under a shock of stalks a suit of clothes, gold watch and chain and nearly $100 in money.

There are twelve hundred and ninety pupils in the public schools of Sandusky who are learning the German language. Of this number one hundred and eighty-one are of American parentage, the balance being of German parentage.

Jacob Oster, of Tiffin, committed suicide on Friday, by shooting a bar of three-eights inch iron through himself. Cause: wife desertion.

Hor

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1875.

THERE is hardly a grease spot left of Democracy out in Kansas. At the recent election the Republicans carried all the counties in the State except three.

THE leading features of the Democratic Constitution of Alabama, which is to be voted upon next week, are the repudiation of the State debt and the starvation of the public schools. This is Democratic progress.

THE Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says that the worst feature of the recent campaign on the part of the Prohibitionists in Massachusetts was "the spirit of revenge which pervaded it." So here, and elsewhere.

SOME of our Democratic exchanges are trying to derive comfort from the fact that Pennsylvania did not this year roll up one of her old-fashioned Republican majorities. There is small consolation in that, however. This has simply been reserved for next year.

THE Boston *Journal* says "it is a fact that cotton cloth is selling at a lower price per yard in Boston than cloth of the same quality of English manufacture can be purchased in London." And it adds the prediction that before many years Massachusetts-made boots and shoes will be worn all over Europe.

ONE of the most lugubrious jokes of the day was recently perpetrated by the wonderfully bigoted and credulous Bishop of Lincoln, who seriously stated at a missionary meeting in London, that "the object of the Prince of Wales' visit to India was to further the cause of Christian missions in that country." By intimating the sore need of them, probably.

THE famous MOODY and SANKEY hymn-book royalty, which gave rise to so much speculation in England, during the labors of the revivalists in that country, has just been handed over to the Treasurer of the fund for building Mr. MOODY'S church in Chicago. The sum which represents the mere profits on the hymn-book during the evangelists' six months labors in London, is no less than £5,667 17s 6d, which is $27,206.80 in gold, a pretty handsome return for six months' work.

SOME idea of the righteous rigorousness of the Government prosecutions against the St. Louis whisky ring may be gained from the fact that a review of the situation up to date shows thirty-one persons who have pleaded guilty. Some two million dollars have been assessed, of which it is calculated that fully four-fifths will be realized. This, it is thought, will cover the larger part of the amount stolen by the whisky ring thieves from the Government during the last three years. The rascals should now be allowed to serve liberal terms in the penitentiary.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has just received a communication from the Chief of the Royal Bureau of the State of Hungary, in relation to the organization of the ninth International Statistical Congress, the principal suggestion contained in which relates to the compilation of an international catalogue of statistical publications. The value of these would be to statisticians in a collection embracing all existing works in the province of statistics can hardly be overestimated. Many of them are at present only imperfectly acquainted with the statistical works of their own countries, to say nothing of foreign nations.

THE New York *Herald* quotes the Pope as having said, on a recent occasion: "Vast are the compensations which the Church has in store in the great nation on the other side of the Atlantic. There is many grounds for this jubilance. The Roman Catholic body possesses more than one-sixth of all the religious property in the United States, while their numbers are only one-eleventh of the church-attending population. This is shown by the census of 1870, in which the exact amount of ecclesiastical property in the whole country is set down at $854,483,581, of which the Catholic body possesses more alone amounted to nearly $61,000,000.

WHO WOULD have thought it? The latest published statistics concerning the postal service in the principal countries of the world show that little Switzerland takes the front rank in the Republic of letters, with thirty-one annually per inhabitant; England comes next with twenty and one-half, and then the United States with only nineteen. France stands ninth in the list. In telegraphic communication Switzerland again takes the lead, sending eighty-one messages for every inhabitant; England again stands second with fifty-four; then comes Holland with fifty-one; next Belgium, with forty-seven, while the United States takes the fifth place with only thirty-two.

UNDER the new English "food and drug adulteration" act, the green tea hitherto supplied to that country, and from which the United States and Canada and various other markets have drawn supplies, will now probably be sent through other channels, the act providing that "if upon analysis the tea shall be found to be mixed with other substances the same shall not be delivered, or if it be found unfit for human food the same shall be forfeited or destroyed." These teas are invariably mixed with other substances in the shape of coloring matter. The probabilities are that the importation of the article into Great Britain will be suspended until the operation of the act shall have been determined by its actual application.

FROM careful statistics just prepared in England it appears that the aggregate amount of Turkish securities held in that country reaches the enormous figure of $700,000,000. They were, however, purchased at an average price of seventy per cent., so that the actual amount invested is somewhat reduced, but still reaches the startling sum of $500,000,000. These bonds are still, and will continue to be, worth something, but the actual loss to present holders is about $122,000,000, and the trouble this loss is certain to produce is fearful to contemplate, the securities not being generally in the hands of wealthy capitalists and mere speculators, but divided among thousands of investors in private life, on whom the loss must necessarily fall with great severity. The Government refuses to interfere. JOHN BULL has at length got somebody else to abuse besides Americans.

THE following is the method proposed by Bishop GILMORE, of Cleveland, for carrying on Catholic schools at the public expense. He makes this proposition to the Board of Education of that city:

We shall build our school houses, and collect in them our children; when there we shall place them and their teachers, during school hours, under the entire control of the school board, receiving from the school board such emoluments as it may give. During school hours no religion or religious instruction of any kind shall be given. For these concessions, which are certainly all that could be demanded, we will only ask that either before or after school hours we shall be permitted, in our own way, to instruct our children in their religion. And secondly, that the teachers shall be Catholic and be paid by the school board.

This is a proposition to do, indirectly, what cannot legally be done directly. To use a common phrase, it is "too thin." The trick is transparent enough for any one to see through it.

KELLY RETIRES.

ROSS KELLY is sick of Tammany, since its recent defeat, and Tammany is probably sick of him. It is now given out, with some degree of authority, that he is not a candidate for re-election to the Chairmanship of the General Committee for the ensuing year. At the annual election, now near at hand, the Sachems will have to look out for a fresh figurehead, and TILDEN, with a view solely to his own chances, recommends them to take some one acceptable to the Anti-Tammany Democrats, so that the present breach may be healed. Whether this will be done, or not, cannot now be ascertained; but it matters little either way. Tammany will still be the same as ever, and the avenging Fates will never be propitiated until it is utterly wiped out as a disgrace to the American name and a reproach to the American character. It was not at JOHN KELLY the late heavy blow was aimed, but at Tammany itself, and Tammany cannot save itself by sacrificing KELLY. He and TWEED may go into enforced retiracy, but so long as the justly infamous organization remains, which was once controlled by them, so long will there be a necessity to make war upon it. *Delenda est Carthago.*

ELECTION FRAUDS.

It is a remarkable fact that no party cries out more lustily against election frauds than the Democratic party, and yet that whatever election frauds are detected are almost invariably traced to that party. The Democratic screechers point to Philadelphia as a hotbed of election frauds, and yet it is notorious that the only election frauds ever judicially detected and exposed in that city were committed by the Democrats and for the purpose of counting in Democratic candidates.

We have, now, a fresh instance of this in Montgomery county. The returns as filed in the Prothonotary's office elected the Democratic candidate for Recorder by one majority; but a scrutiny of the ballot boxes showed that, in a Democratic township, a Democrat had voted two tickets in one, and that *both* had been counted in defiance of law, which requires that both should be rejected. This was sufficient to turn the scale in favor of the Republican candidate; but upon counting the votes in another ballot box it was found that the vote for the Republican candidate was returned at five *less* than he actually received, while the vote for the Democratic candidate was returned at four *more*.

In both these cases the fraud was deliberate, and was practiced on purpose to cheat the Republican candidate out of his election. It failed through exposure of it; but the fraudulent intention was too plain for doubt.

Luzerne county furnishes another illustration. The majority for PERSHING, as originally returned, was put down at 1,406; but the frauds detected by the court, in canvassing the returns, cut down the majority to 1,110, showing a fraudulent Democratic vote of 294. The object of this fraud was not to elect PERSHING, but to help a Democratic candidate for a county office through. It was accomplished, not by the return judges, but by altering the returns after they reached the Prothonotary's office. The Prothonotary, it need hardly be said, is a Democrat, and it is likewise unnecessary to add that, when a warrant was sued out for his arrest he was not to be found. The Scranton *Republican* thus details the facts:

"It has been proven that election returns, officially filed in the Prothonotary's office, had been altered, changed, false and forged papers substituted for the genuine ones, and frauds promiscuously perpetrated in the interest of defeated Democratic candidates Dr. Samuel W. Trimmer is the custodian of the Prothonotary's office, and he is the man who must be held responsible for these stupendous outrages. He is an officer of the court, sworn to do his duty; how has he discharged one of the most sacred and important of these duties? When the election returns were filed in his office, they became a part of the records of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county. After they had assumed this sacred character, some of the returns were falsified, others were abstracted and forged ones substituted, while still others were tampered with in various ways, all for the purpose of counting in candidates whom the people had repudiated at the ballot-box. This infamous crime has been in a measure defeated by the action of the court, in throwing out of the count such of the fraudulent votes as have been conclusively proven. It has been proven that in the south district of Butler township one hundred votes, cast for each of the candidates on the labor ticket, were in the returns taken *from* those candidates and added to Duffy, Campbell, Jennings and the rest of the candidates on the Democratic ticket. In the third district of the Twelfth ward of Scranton, just one hundred votes more than were polled were returned for the Democratic candidates. The returns from Old Forge were raised thirty votes; those of Spring Rock ten; those from Pittston two; those from Hunlock ten. This much has been proven and the court has changed the count accordingly. As the count has been corrected and officially promulgated by Judge H. M. Kaiser, the Republican candidate for Recorder, is elected by eleven majority; Mr. McNeish's majority has been about doubled, and the majority for the Democratic State ticket has been somewhat decreased, as has also that of the few Democrats of the county ticket who are elected."

The purpose of these frauds has, it is true, been balked; but the fact remains that they were perpetrated, and that they were committed by Democrats to help Democrats into office. This is a part of the "reform" to which the Democracy would fain introduce us; and from all such "reform" may the good LORD deliver us.

THE WESTERN COUNTIES.

The Philadelphia *Press* is unintentionally unjust to the Republicans of the Western counties. Speaking of the falling off in the official returns, from the estimated majorities given on the morning after the election, it says:

"The explanation of the matter seems to us to lie in the fact that in many parts of the State, but especially in the Western counties, our local political organizations have fallen under the influence of disreputable men. The people distrust them, at least, and, whether guilty or not, they are not fit leaders of the party. We do not look for a better state of things until the party has freed itself from these deadweights. It must have the confidence of leaders who have not the public confidence, and the late election has given some extremely intelligible decisions on this subject."

This is general, and we give it no specific application. It is unfair, either generally or specifically. The blunder of overestimating majorities was not by any means confined to the West. Philadelphia was reported at 20,000 for HARTRANFT, instead of 17,000; Chester at 2,200 instead of 2,000; Lancaster at 6,000 and 5,500, instead of 5,100; Dauphin at 2,000, instead of 1,870; Bradford at 3,000, instead of 2,200; Tioga at 2,250, instead of 2,000; Potter at 400, instead of 200; Susquehanna at 700, instead of 550; and so on, while in the West the only counties that were overestimated were Beaver, Washington and Lawrence. Allegheny was put in most of the election tables in Eastern papers at 5,000, and in some instances at 5,500, and gave 5,461; and Indiana, Armstrong, Crawford, Erie, Mercer and Venango have turned out as well as at first reported.

If it is said that some of the Western counties did not do as well for HARTRANFT as might have been expected, we answer that they have all done better than any one had a reasonable right to expect. It was in the West that the Prohibition crusade spent its force. It enlisted on its behalf the hearty sympathies of those who were mortified and chagrined at the repeal of the Local Option law, and it had, besides, the co-operation of the pulpit in many places. These were agencies that no party leadership could overcome; and considering the comparatively heavy Prohibition vote in nearly all the Western counties, the wonder is that the Republicans did so well. Mr. BROWNE lives in Lawrence county, and took 675 votes away from HARTRANFT, and as Butler, Beaver, Mercer and Venango are neighboring counties, in which he is well known, and in which also he had the aid of his clerical brethren, the falling off in the Republican vote in those counties is easily understood and accounted for. It was not bad leadership that stirred up the Prohibition vote, and the local Republican workers are not to be blamed with it. They did a remarkable work, under the circumstances; and they are entitled to praise, rather than blame, for the measure of success they were able to attain.

Mr. Rawle's Card.

The following card from the Republican candidate for State Treasurer appeared in the Saturday *Gazette* on the Saturday before the election. As the date of the communication shows, there was little time for its circulation among the people of the State. Important as are its contents, it was not considered necessary to send it by telegraph, circulation among the immediate neighbors of Mr. Rawle being considered sufficient. But now that the election is over the people will be glad to learn the policy which the Treasurer-elect intends to pursue in the management of the finances of the Commonwealth:

"ERIE, Oct. 30, 1875.—*To the Editor of the Gazette.*—SIR: I notice that the Erie *Observer* gives great prominence to certain declarations and 'challenges' of the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer—as though it thought that they might be embarrassing to me. The *Observer* is entirely mistaking in that respect. I have no objection to stating my views on treasury management, either publicly or privately. Should the citizens of this Commonwealth see proper to elect me to the office for which I am a candidate, I propose to perform the duties of the office in accordance with all the laws of the State, particularly set forth in the act of Assembly, approved the 9th of May, A. D. 1874, section eight of said act requiring a monthly statement of all transactions of the department, receipts, deposits and interest to be filed with the Auditor General. The funds of the State shall be guarded by me with fidelity, and the interest on treasury balances shall be accounted for as the property of the people. I am of the opinion that the establishment of a system similar to that of the United States Government would remove many complications of the present law. Respectfully,

"HENRY RAWLE."

King Oscar, of Sweden, having published a volume of his own poems, an exchange protests against this flux of 'os car poetry.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Only fifteen newspappers failed last week.

Texas is humping itself in the camel-raising business.

Beecher's last sermon was on the eloquence of silence. Ah!

Riel, of Manitoban rebellion notoriety, is now figuring as a book-keeper in St. Paul.

A South Carolina clergyman named Towel wiped himself out by suicide the other day.

Democracy, according to the New York *World*, "is everywhere holding its own." Is that all?

Our foreign mail amounts to twelve and a half million letters a year. How many do you write?

They are going for the gamblers in Louisville, but the Lottery lottery thieves have thus far escaped.

Appearances indicate that the whisky makers have got into more trouble than the drinkers ever did.

We steel this from the Cincinnati *Times*: "The smoothest railways are those which have been freshly ironed."

The planets Saturn and Mars are now, when the weather is clear, very prominent objects in the evening sky.

Lyman Tremaine, in one of his letters from abroad, calls Charlotte Corday "the female John Brown of France."

Brooklyn is in a pit-iable condition, in more senses than one. Small-pox is now spreading there to an alarming extent.

New York city is being overwhelmed with potatoes. Many of them will be made into starch, arrowroot and spirits.

The process of "ageing" spirits in warehouses has just been decided to constitute a rectifying process, subject to taxation.

The various commercial organizations of St. Louis are moving in the matter of freight discriminations against that city.

The crews of the life-saving stations on the Atlantic coast will be ordered on duty next Monday, a fortnight earlier than usual.

Strength of public sentiment. A young Philadelphia lady has broken her engagement because her lover "made fun of the Centennial."

The manufacture of peanut oil is becoming an important industry at the South. It was first made as a substitute for olive oil during the war.

A brighter era. The Erie Railroad has done a third more passenger business the past summer than any previous season since the road was built.

France crows over the fact that its chicken and egg crop is worth annually $80,000,000, or one-third the value of an average wheat crop in this country.

Reports from the various Sub-Treasuries throughout the country show a general increase in receipts during the past year, but a falling off in customs revenues.

The French seem to be in dead earnest about that colossal statue to be erected in New York harbor in commemoration of the centenary of our independence.

The Western lumber rafting season has nearly closed, and lumbermen are turning their attention to the woods, where numerous gangs are already at work.

Notwithstanding the grasshopper scourge the population of Nebraska, so far from diminishing, has actually increased by 38,772 inhabitants within the last two years.

The wholesale merchants of St. Louis have made the important discovery that "drummers" can not take the place of judicious advertising in the daily papers.

A Missouri woman bifurcated her husband's skull with an ax the other day, because he criticised the shirt she was making for him. He shifts without it, now.

In Chicago a great many business blocks have been erected this year, and how they are to be occupied is the question of the hour. Come down with the rent, of course.

And now even the "Saints" are becoming infected with Gentile weaknesses. The City Auditor and the License Clerk of Salt Lake City are both short in their accounts.

Reports from the fur districts in the fur Northwest are to the effect that mink will be plentiful this fall. Some of the skins which have been brought in already are of a large size.

A curious coincidence. A compositor on the Boston *Herald* last Friday received a copy of the original "take" he set thirty-eight years ago. It was in regard to the financial panic of 1837.

The Postoffice Department has just ruled that where a postal card is to be sent through the mails a second time, a cent stamp is not enough to secure its transmission. It must carry letter postage.

The Bessemer Iron Mining Company, working under a lease from the Teal Lake Iron Company, has been organized in Michigan. The capital of the corporation is fixed at 20,000 shares of $25 each.

Professor Proctor, the astronomer, has planted himself squarely upon Professor Tyndall's evolution theory of the development of the universe, and against the doctrine that it is the result of successive acts of creation.

During the session of a Democratic political caucus in Abbeville, S. C., the other day, a shock of an earthquake was felt, and the whole crowd instantly dropped on their knees and made a thousand and one promises for the future.

Conway has a new definition of genius. He says there is nothing like genius in the common acceptation of the term. It is simply a mind polished until it shines; polished until it catches every color in the air; polished until it catches up and keeps on it rays of light even in the darkness, like a marble sphere in the night.

PERSONAL.

The *Graphic* finally announces that Anna Dickinson has accepted a theatrical engagement, and will appear under Daly's management at the Fifth Avenue, New York, about the first of January.

Miss Lillie Stover, a granddaughter of Andy Johnson, and the one who was with him when he was stricken down with the paralysis that ended his life, was married last week to Thomas Maloney, a promising young lawyer of Greenville, Tennessee.

The Government of Catholic France decides that the Pope cannot grant any title of nobility to its citizens, for the reason that he is no longer a temporal sovereign, and hence has no authority to issue such titles. A large number of French noblemen revoked their titles from Rome, and this decision of the Government will be apt to create something of a sensation in France.

Those who have endured much from the ceaseless twang of the piano, as well as those to whom that instrument is a thing of joy forever, can soon have an opportunity to exhibit their various sentiments toward its illustrious inventor, Christoforia, whose centenary occurs next May. A committee has been formed at Florence to celebrate the event by national concerts on a large scale.

A Virginia widow, having recently contracted a marriage engagement, furnished the bridegroom with the following unique certificate, which she evidently thought necessary in order to enable him to get the licence. We suppress the names: "This is to certify that I hereby give Tom —— leaf to get license to marry me, I being full grone, and of age, 45 years old, my parents and all of my relation being willing for me to marry. Lmendy ——, daughter of——. November 3d, 1875."

Dr. Hayes, the arctic explorer, gave, in a recent lecture in New York, an interesting description of a breakfast he took with Mr. Gladstone in an Icelandic farm house, wherein the two sat on opposite sides of a big wash basin filled with a white and horribly sour substance called "skeas," and each took alternate dips at it with horn spoons. Mr. Gladstone did not seem to relish it much, and held back till he saw how rapidly it was disappearing on the other side, when he went in and did manfully.

STATE NEWS.

Johnstown's public schools are attended by 1,281 pupils.

Mr. Sieg has sold the Harrisburg *Sunday Dawn* to Messrs. Hall & Tupper.

Two new distilleries are about ready to go into operation near Meyersdale, Somerset county.

The Scranton Elisteddfod's net profits were $1,530 14, the total receipts being $5,095 35.

The Philadelphia *All-Day City Item* will be published as a morning paper, on and after December 1st.

A Chester physician recently put a dog under the effects of chloroform and removed a cancer from its ear.

In Shamokin, two young ladies claimed the same beau and ran a foot race to decide which should have him.

Martin Ryan, of Plymouth, Luzerne county, was run over by the cars on the 5th inst., and instantly killed.

E. C. Hicks, who killed Archibald Anderson, in Luzerne county, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $15,000.

Myerstown, Lebanon county, has a new paper—the *Chronicle*. J. W. Von Nieda and W. H. Boyer are the editors and proprietors.

On the 2d inst. a little daughter of John Miller, of Rehrersburg, Berks county, was burned to death. She was kindling a fire, when her clothes were ignited.

A Berk's county brute had his revenge on an enemy by cutting the eye out of the head of a horse belonging to the latter, leaving the animal entirely blind.

A prominent claim agency of Philadelphia has been suspended by the Government authorities for alleged frauds, and others are promised similar treatment.

Thomas G. Westcote, Chief Engineer of the South Mountain Railroad, left Reading about four weeks ago for New Castle, Pa., but he was taken ill on the way, and gradually grew worse until October 27th, when he died at Orwigsburg, Pa., of low typhoid fever. His remains were taken to Trenton, N. J., for interment.

On Wednesday evening of last week, as Mrs. Francis Moore, who lives near West Franklin, Bradford county, was engaged in her ordinary domestic duties, apparently in usual health, when in the act of lifting a kettle on the stove, she fell to the floor and expired instantly, making but one gasp after her son, who was in the house at the time, got to her.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the death of six persons—one man and five women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Francis Kain, aged 80; Keziah Hoey, 86; Sarah McNamara, 88; Jane Fleming, 88; Catharine Costello, 90, and Margaret Costello, 98.

Charles Furey, an Irishman, about twenty-six years of age, rather above the medium heighth, left his home at Wilkesbarre on the 25th of October to attend a miners' parade or meeting at Hyde Park, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife in Wilkesbarre, or his sister, at the house of E. L. Merriman.

Mr. Samuel Yergey, an old gentleman eighty-eight years of age, residing in Douglass township, Berks county, has been the possessor of an old stove which has been in constant use in his family during his married life, which was sixty-seven years. The stove had done duty before. It was cast as shown by the inscription of the plate, by Rutter & Potts, in 1707, making it just 168 years old.

The Pottsville *Journal* says: Sunday night a nearly grown boy named "Whitey" Eckert went to sleep at the Pioneer Furnace, having taken his boots off. During his sleep some inhuman scoundrel put hot coals on his face and feet, and before he awoke he was burned in a terrible manner. Some time ago he was burned at the same place under similar circumstances, being then plastered with hot tar.

In Trough Creek Valley, Union Township, Huntingdon County, resided up until Tuesday morning last a farmer named Henry Prough. He went out hunting the day previous, and on returning that night he lay down and enjoyed a calm repose until next morning, when he calmly got out of bed and shot himself through the head. The Coroner's jury said that he committed suicide while laboring under an attack of temporary derangement.

The Waynesburg *Independent* says: "It will be remembered that we mentioned the fact a few weeks since that Mr. Charles Keener, of Dunkard township, had not, at that time, taken food for twenty-six days. And now we learn that Mr. Keener continued to live in this miraculous way, without sustenance, for two weeks longer, making forty days in all, at the end of which time he began to take food again as usual. This is the most wonderful case of the kind we ever heard of.

On Saturday morning at six o'clock a German named Gottlieb Neiderheuser, from Roseville, Ontario, jumped from the third story window of a hotel in Meadville, without receiving serious injuries. He was found to be insane, and was confined in the lock-up, the confines of his podge having been taken from him. He had concealed a knife in his boot, however, and with this cut his throat, failing to inflict fatal internal injury. He is still confined.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Graphite Company, who have recently opened a plumbago mine at Byer's station, on the Pickering Valley Railroad, and erected works at that place to prepare it for market, were there on Monday last to witness a trial of the machinery. Everything worked to a charm, and the establishment will soon be put in full operation and will give employment to quite a number of hands. The black lead taken from their mines has been tested in the foundry at Spring City, and we are told has been found to be of a superior quality.

The West Chester *News* says that seven cannon were recently dug up on the Warwick Furnace farm, in Warwick township, Chester county. They were buried about three feet under the surface, on a space of ground not over thirty feet square. They are huge ones—seven feet in length, two feet in diameter at the breach, and about four and a half inches calibre. One of them was recently charged ready for firing, as a ball was found in proper position; but all symptoms of powder had disappeared. Tradition says General Washington put them there about ninety-eight years ago.

The Bradford *Argus* says a horrible murder was committed in Bradford county on the 28th ult., by Henry Decker, who walked up to the bedside of his father-in-law, William Conover, who was asleep, and after awakening him, pulled down the bed clothes and deliberately shot him with a revolver, the ball entering the left side of the heart. Decker then rushed from the house, mounted a horse, and rode away. Mr. Conover got out of bed and fell dead at his daughter's feet. The murderer went to Towanda and surrendered himself to the authorities and was committed to the county jail. The victim was over eighty years of age.

Mr. Joseph Akeley died at his residence, in Pine Grove, Warren county, October 14th, 1875. Mr. Akeley was born in Brattleboro, Vt., August 22d, 1769, and was, therefore, a little over eighty-six years of age at the time of his death. In 1811 he emigrated to Ohio, making the entire journey on foot. He lived a few years at Fredonia. While there he enlisted as a substitute for a man by the name of Scott to put down a threatened invasion of the British to destroy some Government stores at the mouth of Cassadaway creek. In 1817 he settled at Pine Grove, Warren county, where he since resided. Mr. Akeley was a good citizen, and his demise is mourned by all who knew him during his lifetime.

The iron business is gradually reviving. Within a few weeks there has been a brisker demand for ore from the mining districts. One of the largest operators in iron ore at Alburtis shipped last week ten cars of lump ore to the Pottstown Iron Company, and he has orders also to forward a certain quantity of the ordinary quality. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company are at present shipping 125 tons per day to the different furnaces they are now engaged in operating on shares with their owners. The revival in the iron trade although slow is already making itself felt among the iron men and mine operators, and it is confidently hoped that the revival may soon become general throughout Eastern Pennsylvania.—*Reading Times.*

The Corry correspondent of the Titusville *Courier*, writing under date of the 7th inst., says: Mr. Henry Townly, of Gravel Run, near Venango boro, is well known as a cattle drover through Crawford and Erie counties. He started on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad one day last week with a drove of cattle and was accompanied by two friends. On their arrival at Sunbury they got out of the caboose and went forward on the track to see the cattle, but as Mr. Townly, who was seventy-two years old, walked slowly, his companions suggested he should return to the caboose. After seeing after the cattle on their arrival at this point his friends found him lying on the track dead with a small cut over his temple. He had evidently stumbled and fallen, striking under the rail or a wheel as he fell. The remains were brought through here on their way to Venango last evening. Mr. Townly was highly respected by all who knew him.

Dragging out Existence.

The "nervous, weakly invalid does not enjoy life, he merely "drags out existence," as the phrase is. Unfitted for the active pursuits of life, and incapable of partaking of its pleasures, to which health alone can give a zest; disinclined to social intercourse, and a prey to melancholy, the unfortunate invalid is indeed an object of pity. Yet there is nothing in all this that cannot be remedied by that genial alterative tonic and nervine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which supplies sufficient stamina, invigorates the nervous system, and overcomes those bodily irregularities to which nervous weakness is most frequently attributable. Diseases of the kidneys and bladder, imperfect digestion and uterine troubles are fertile sources of debility. Their eradication, however, becomes a matter of certainty when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are systematically used for that purpose. The Bitters likewise annihilate and prevent fever and ague and other debilitating febrile complaints of a malarial nature.

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Nos. 165,
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At 25c. New Seal Brown Melton suitings, well worth 40c.
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MOST REMARKABLE BARGAINS OFFERED IN
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All qualities, from 50c to $2 50 a yard. Unsurpassed in any city in the Union for good value.
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Most decided bargains, at 25c. 37½c. 50c. 62½c. 75c and 87½c all the prices for the different qualities being only one-fourth under actual value.
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Good Black Silks, at 81, $1 25 and $1 37½.
Extra quality Black Silks, at $1 50. $1 75 and $2.
Equal good bargains in best Black Silks up to $3 50.
New Colored and Striped Silks, very low.
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All desirable materials and qualities.
New colors in Cashmeres, Merinos, &c.
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We still continue to offer inducements to buyers that cannot be surpassed in this or any other city in the Union.
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Wool Plaids for Children, 25c. 37½c. 50c. 62½c.
Boys' Cassimeres, 37½c. 45c. 50c. 62½c.
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We are now showing a complete assortment of
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1875.

Monetary affairs moved along in the usual course to-day, without many events of a character to break the monotony of the day's business. The condition of things at the banks was rather quiet, and outside of the regular transactions with depositors and correspondents, little business was done. The feeling in Eastern exchange is gradually working easier, and while the supply is still somewhat below the commercial requirements, there were few cases in which any premium was paid. Rates of discount continue easy as formerly quoted. In stocks and securities we learn of no news of especial interest except the sale at auction of Diamond National Bank stock at $1 08@1 08¼, and of Merchants' and Manufacturers' National at $66, or 32 per cent. premium. In New York to-day gold continued to decline, closing at 114⅝.

—The actual operations of the amended provisions of the bankrupt law are beginning to elicit comments of an unfavorable character. These provisions provide for a discharge from bankruptcy on the payment of thirty per cent. of the bank's liabilities, and furthermore make any composition, which a majority of the creditors may accept, obligatory upon them all. These provisions were framed for the purpose of preventing factious prosecution of a *bona fide* bankrupt by unreasonable creditors, and that object was commendable enough. But the practical operation of these provisions has been rather to place a premium upon dishonest bankruptcy, and to prevent the full collection of just debts, than to afford protection to the honest but unfortunate class of business men who are overtaken by adversity. So common are cases of the former class, that it has come to be no uncommon remark among merchants, that they cannot afford to do business on an honest basis, in competition with men who adopt the plan of winding up their business by paying only thirty per cent. of their liabilities." A moment's consideration will suffice to show what an inducement to dishonest bankruptcy there is in the present situation of things, when a merchant can stop payments, call his creditors together, force a composition of twenty or thirty per cent., and come out of the operation with the difference between what he could have paid and what he did actually pay in his pockets. It must be said that instances have occurred under the present provisions of the law by which business men have cleared large sums of money by going through bankruptcy and have come out wealthy and unembarrassed men through the dishonest operation.

In a commercial system so largely based upon credit as that of the present day, too great importance cannot be attach to keeping that credit pure and above suspicion. The standard of commercial morality in this country, will, we think, compare favorably with that of Europe, and since the developements, about the Collie failures, and the Honduras and Turkish loans, it is a questions if American business men are not the most upright. But how long can commercial morals stand the pressure of the immense premium upon dishonesty which is now held out by the provisions alluded to, backed as that premium is by the competition of their rivals who are taking advantage of it? Public sentiment must take this matter in hand or the foundations of public credit will become so thoroughly undermined, that the work of restoration will be difficult, if not impossible.

—The following gives in brief a late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States:

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The National Bank of Commerce, of Memphis, the Merchants' National Bank, of Memphis, error to the Circuit Court for Massachusetts. This case presents the question whether a bill of lading of merchandise made deliverable to order, when attached to a time draft and forwarded with draft to an agent for collection, without any special instructions, may be surrendered to the drawer upon his acceptance of the draft or whether the agent's duty is to hold the bill of lading after the acceptance for the payment of the draft.

The court held that the agent can be held liable to the owners of the goods for a breach of duty in surrendering the bills of lading on acceptance of the draft only after special instructions to retain the bills until payment of the acceptance. Reversed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 10, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:40 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:40 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114⅛	114¼	114⅛	114⅛	114¼	114⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons	119½					
5-20's, 1864	118⅝					
5-20's, 1865, r.	118⅝					
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅝					
5-20's, 1867, registered	118⅝					
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120¾					
5-20's, 1868	120¾					
10-40's	115⅛					
10-40's, coupons	116⅝					
Currency 6's	122½					
New 5 per cents	113⅝					
Western Union Tel.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Quicksilver					17⅝	18
Pacific Mail	38¾	39	39	38¾	38¾	38¾
Panama					134½	
Adams Express					100½	
American Express					58¾	
U. S. Express					45½	
New York Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central	67	67	67¾			
Michigan Southern	61¾	62¼	62¼	62¼	61¾	
Illinois Central			91			
Cleveland & Pitts			90¾		90¾	89¾
Chicago & Alton						89¾
Do preferred						93¾
Rock Island			104¼	104¼		
St. Paul, common			33¾	33¾	33¾	
Do preferred			64¼	64¼	64¼	
Wabash, common					9¾	
Fort Wayne					97½	
Ohio & Mis. bolppi			17⅝		17⅝	17⅝
Union Pacific			66¾	67⅛	68	68¼
Harlem					132½	
Hannibal & St. Jos.					21¾	22¼
Atlantic & Pac pref.						
Iron Mountain					5¾	
C. C. & I. C.					90	
Missouri Pacific			15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
South Carolina, adj			3			
South Carolinas, 1869			20½			
Missouri 6's			82¾			

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	80¾	80¾	
Reading	50¾	50¾	
United Co's of N. J	122¾	123	
Oil Creek			10½
Lehigh Valley			62¾
Allegheny Valley	92¼	94	
Central Transp'n Co.	46¾	47	
Empire Transp'n Co.	92	92	
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	74¾	74¾	

—The French Ministry of Finance, says the London *Spectator*, appears inclined to introduce an income tax upon the very rich. A tax of 5 per cent. upon the profits made by banking and finance companies has existed for some time, and it is now proposed to extend it to private banking firms. As however, the latter do not declare dividends, it is proposed to assume that they always make 5 per cent. upon their capital, and tax that assumed amount. If this passes the Assembly, it will be easy in a year or two to extend the tax to all persons and companies making or receiving an income above a certain amount, and to calculate it for all upon the capital.

—The New York *Express* says: "Let it be understood by all business men that there will be no change in the tariff and none in the currency, and they can at least rely upon these facts." It is something to know that there will be two years' stability in anything relating to money or revenue, and the opinion expressed by our New York contemporary is precisely that of this paper.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Money more active, closing easy at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Customs receipts $489,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $277,000. Clearings $52,000,000. Sterling steady at 481@485¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114¾, fell off to 114¼, advanced to 114⅝ and finally declined to 114⅜. Rates paid for borrowing were 1 and 2 per cent. per annum and 1-64 per diem; loans also made flat and at 1 to 3 per cent. for carrying. The various rumors from the Government were not verified and hence the weak condition of the market.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds solid. Railroads bonds firm and in good demand in late afternoon dealings. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds were most active and advanced to 83. Central Pacific sold at 103½, Rock Island sevens at 104¾, Michigan Central sevens at 101¾. State securities dull, except Tennessee sixes, which rose 2¼ per cent. The stock market was buoyant and firm to-day, despite the gloomy state of the weather, the new arrangements of the trunk line and the increased earnings of some roads having a tendency to assist the improvement. The greatest advance was in Pacific, which rose from 65¾ to 68¾, and for a time 70 was sold without bringing out the stock. In final dealings there was a reaction to 68¾, the market closing with that price bid and no stock offering under 68. Missouri Pacific made the next greatest advance, rising from 13 to 15¾, with the final close at 14⅝. Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 20¾ to 22¼ for common and from 24 to 25¾ for preferred. Panama advanced from 134 to 135. Michigan Central was favorably affected by the trunk line negotiations and advanced from 66¾ to 67¾. Northwestern common rose from 33¾ to 35¾, preferred from 63¾ to 65, St. Paul from 32¾ to 34, preferred from 63¾ to 64¾. Ohio and Mississippi from 17¾ to 17¾. Pacific Mail from 38¾ to 39¼, and Western Union from 90¾ to 91. Quicksilver was firm in these stocks at the close, rising from 17½ to 18¼, with the final close at 18¼

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to traveler or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 10, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.880	39	91	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.743	43	83	W.	Fresh.	Lt.rain
9 P. M.	29.959	39	81	N. W.	Fresh.	Lt.rain

Mean barometer....29.835 Highest thermom....44
Mean thermom.... 40 Lowest thermom....36
Rainfall..... 21

The Evangelical Alliance.

We have on hand a limited number of the extra edition of the COMMERCIAL containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, copies of which can be had at our counting room, at five cents per copy.

The Sixty-First Regiment.

The members of the reunited Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, will have a select gathering at Gerst's Hall, corner of Madison avenue and Second street, Allegheny city, on Thanksgiving, 25th inst., to commence at one o'clock P. M., to continue throughout the evening and night. The admission is fifty cents, the proceeds to go to the widows and orphans of deceased members.

Allegheny Teachers' Institute.

The fourth stated meeting of the Allegheny Teachers' Institute will be held Friday evening and Saturday morning of this week, the first session in Irwin avenue school house and the second in the Fourth ward (first precinct) school house. The programme of the evening session embraces the following: Select reading by Miss Kate Adair; lecture—"Boys"—Captain C. J. Arms. Music for the occasion will be furnished under the direction of Prof. S. Byers. The exercises at the morning session will consist of queries and answers, class drills in reading, geography and algebra, etc.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Inspection.

The train provided for the annual inspection of the roadbed of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by the officers upon whom that duty is devolved, left the Union Depot yesterday morning, in four sections. We venture to say that the roadbed never was in such thorough condition as it is now, if we may judge from what we have seen of it on the western division. We doubt if ever the same amount of labor, skill and money have been expended upon any other section of the country. The inspectors proceeded to Altoona yesterday at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. To-day the Harrisburg division will be inspected. Friday the Philadelphia and to-Saturday the New York division, arriving at Jersey City on Saturday evening. Next week will be devoted to inspecting the Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie, West Penn and other branch roads. D. M. Watt, Esq., will act as Superintendent of the Pittsburgh division during the absence of Mr. Pitcairn.

The Oil Creek Railroad.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesday, Judge McKennan presiding, Thomas M. Marshall moved the Court for a rule on the trustees of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, to show cause why the order heretofore granted should not be set aside. He stated that the trustees, Messrs. Fargo, of New York, and Moorhead, of Philadelphia, had obtained an order for the sale of the road in default of payment of interest on second mortgage bonds; that the road was and is not insolvent, but had money enough to pay all its debts; that the road owed the Pennsylvania Transportation Company $190,000, which company he represented as counsel. He therefore moved the Court for a rule on the trustees to show cause why the order of sale should not be vacated and that the railroad be required to pay the coupons and other indebtedness of the company, and the same was granted and made returnable on the 27th inst. The counsel for the trustees are Samuel Thompson and D. T. Watson, Esqs.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Michael O'Neil, who was run over and killed by the Cleveland express, Tuesday evening, near Sewickly. The deceased was a repairman on the Fort Wayne road, but had not been working since last Saturday. He resided at Roseburg, a station below Sewickley. Shortly after six o'clock Tuesday evening he left his boarding house to get Glenlake for some liquor. He was walking upon the track, and it is supposed that, being under the influence of liquor then, he did not pay any attention to the approaching train of Cleveland express. At any rate, the train came along rapidly and he was dashed from the track by the engine, killing him instantly. The engineer in his testimony before the jury said that the man was not seen on the track until the engine was within forty feet of him, and it would appear that he had just stepped upon the track at the time when first seen. The jury found a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and child in very destitute circumstances.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Barry Sullivan's *Hamlet* last night gave very great satisfaction to a large audience. It was in many respects a departure from the traditional *Hamlet*, but wholly within the proper bounds of an actor's taste and judgment. Mr. Sullivan believes *Hamlet's* madness to be wholly feigned, and takes pains to make the fact evident throughout. There is some satisfaction in this, for some of our best *Hamlets* leave us in doubt on this mooted point. The reading was so very fine that it would be impossible to imagine how it could have been better, and we can say the same altogether the performance of the truly great tragedian was worthy of him. Mr. Waverly's *Ghost* was in good taste; Mr. Dean's *Polonius*, fair; Mr. Cashcart's *Laertes*, the best thing he has done here; Mr. Owen's *Gravedigger* perfect, and Mr. Ellis' *King* very bad. Once more it must be said that Mr. Ellis takes too much upon himself and magnifies his character beyond his own power. It is not necessary that the most unimportant lines should be read with all the vehemence an actor can command; indeed such a mistake leaves no room for emphasis on the impassioned sentences, and makes the character and actor alike ridiculous. All this with the kindest feelings toward a member of our stock company who shows more than ordinary intelligence and promise. Miss Fletcher's *Ophelia* is always effective, and she was at her best last night. We can never like Mrs. Baker as *Queen*, and Mr. Sullivan plays *Skylock*, in the "Merchant of Venice."

The Titiens Concerts.

Those who desire tickets for the Titiens concerts, two of which are to be given at Library Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings, should attend the sale at Kleber Bros., 122 Wood street, on Monday morning next.

The Woodhull at the Academy.

Victoria C. Woodhull is announced to lecture at the Academy of Music, on Sunday evening next, on "The True and the False Socially." The price of admission is fifty cents, reserved seats seventy-five cents. Seats may be secured at Kleber's music store, 70 Fifth avenue. The New York *Herald* says:

"The house was crowded, and the Academy could have been filled twice over. The strongest part of the proceedings of the evening was, that these 'advanced views' received an evident and enthusiastic indorsement from the audience."

Prindable's Variety Theater.

There will be an entire change of programme to-night, introducing those marvels, the Boissets, and all the rest of the company in entirely new feats of strength and daring. Go early if you want a good seat.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, D. D., editor of the *Recorder*, will lecture this evening, before the Teachers' Institute, at Lancaster, Pa.

AN "Inquirer" is informed that the salary of Lieutenant Governor is $3,000 per annum. It was fixed by act of Assembly, in 1874.

COL. REALF'S latest poem, entitled "Symbolism," written for and read at the Beamer testimonial last Friday night, will be republished in the COMMERCIAL of to-morrow.

THE Board of Fire Commissioners last evening decided to drop one man each from four companies. It was decided as unwise to cut the force of the companies in the business portion of the city.

A WAGON carrying the mails from the postoffice to the depot broke down on emerging from the yard yesterday afternoon. Agent Cunningham promptly engaged a coal wagon and made connection.

HON. JOHN V. FARWELL, a leading merchant of Chicago, speaks at the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be held next Sunday evening, in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street.

WILLIAM LEE, colored, was committed for trial, by the Mayor, on a charge of stealing two hats and a set of furs from McMaster's hat store on Market street. The stolen goods were found in the possession of the accused.

THE three auditors of the City Hall Commissioners' accounts were paid yesterday, the bill having been approved by the court. The lucky gentlemen who got the $250 each are, John H. Bailey, James Veech and Reuben Miller.

JACOB STEINER, aged about sixteen years, was yesterday committed by the Mayor for trial on a charge of stealing a belt of cassimere from the merchant tailoring establishment of James A. McNally, on Wood street.

THE CLEARFIELD HOMICIDE.

Trial of Joseph Lansberry for the Murder of Cyrus Butler—The Defense Opened.

The case of Joseph Lansberry, indicted for the murder of Cyrus Butler, in Clearfield county, in October, 1864, was resumed yesterday, before Judge McKennan of the United States Circuit Court. As stated yesterday, Lansberry had been drafted and failed to report, and Butler, who had been detailed to arrest him, was killed in the attempt.

The Government resumed the examination of witnesses, as follows:

VAN VLEET RECALLED.

Mr. Van Vleet was recalled by Mr. Carnahan: Do not recognize the prisoner; saw him but a very short space of time eleven years ago; Miller joined me in the pursuit for Lansberry; he was the man who struck and shot Col. Butler.

Re-cross—Did not say to a woman in the house, in the hearing of Maurice Wallace, "D—n you, I will have mercy on you;" did not use any insulting language to her; asked Mrs. Owens where the man (Lansberry) was; did not flourish the gun over her head and threaten her; did not swear at Miller when I called him in; don't know that I called him in: don't use profane language.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH MILLER.

Joseph Miller sworn—Reside in Bradford township, Clearfield county, and lived there in October, 1874; know Joseph Lansberry; that is him there (pointing to the prisoner); have known him for thirty years; saw him on the 30th of October, 1864, at his own home; Mr. Butler and Mr. Van Vleet had came from Jefferson county to arrest Lansberry; they did not know where he lived, nor did they know the man; they found out that I knew him, and employed me as guide; arrived at Lansberry's about four o'clock, and we waited till daylight, when Lansberry came out; I told them that he was the man and they went to arrest him; Lansberry went to the barn and afterwards went to the house; I was about 250 feet from him when I recognized him; there was a woman in the house, and as the officers entered heard her exclaim, "my Jos," and something else, but don't recollect what it was; the shooting occurred just then; think she cried that the "officers had him," or had come to get him; at this time Lansberry was feeding some stock about fifteen or eighteen feet away, but when the woman cried out he immediately ran to the house; the next thing I heard was the shooting and Lansberry soon afterward ran out of the house and fled, Van Vleet following and calling me to join in the pursuit; I fired at him three times with a revolver; Lansberry ran to the woods; he had a rifle barrel in his hand; the stock was broken off; heard three shots in the house, two together and one in a little while afterward; saw Corner Miller and Van Vleet returning from chase after Lansberry; I was with the party which took Mr. Butler back to Clearfield; saw Colonel Butler on Sunday about 10 A. M., which was the last time I saw him alive; examined the gun barrel which Lansberry had carried; Van Vleet was upon the other side of the house when the woman cried out.

Cross-examined—I ran toward Lansberry as he fled, and he sort of passed in front of me; saw his left side; he had his coat on; there was a dog with him; saw blood on his left coat sleeve; I had fired once at him, but it was not within reach of him; saw the blood on his sleeve right after I fired the first shot; I think the blood was on his arm when he came out of the house; did not examine the gunbarrel with a ramrod; the gunbarrel has been lost.

PREVIOUS THREATS.

John S. Radebaugh, sworn—Am acquainted with Joseph Lansberry; talked with him in 1864 concerning the draft; met Lansberry near Clearfield, and we talked the matter over; I told him I heard he had been drafted; asked him what he was going to do—whether he was going to put in a substitute for $300, or report; he said he was going to do neither; I told him he had better do one or the other, and if he had no money he could borrow it likely.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., one of the counsel for the defense, objected to the testimony, and Mr. Carnahan stated in writing what he proposed to prove by the witness, viz: that the prisoner had announced that he would not obey the draft.

Witness resumed: I told him they would take him dead or alive, and he said the first man "who comes to take me I will shoot." that ended the conversation.

Cross examined—I was in a buggy and Lansberry was on foot; the conversation took place before the fall election; don't remember what I went to Clearfield for on that day; told the conversation to William Betz, of Clearfield; he is not here; told it to others, but can't remember who they were; never hunted the woods for Lansberry with a gun to kill him.

Re-Direct—Never saw the prisoner from the time of the conversation related in 1864, until yesterday in Court.

Dr. J. G. Hartzell, sworn—Resided in Clearfield in October, 1864; saw Cyrus Butler, the gentleman of that name, on a Sunday, a few hours after the occurrence; cannot remember who was with him; he was in a dying condition from a bullet wound in the abdomen; saw him but once.

Michael A. Frank sworn—Resided in Clearfield is 1864, and knew Joseph Lansberry; was postmaster at that time; he came into my store about the 1st of October, was young and he had better go or pay $300; I told him I would help him; told him to run down a raft and it would meet the expenses of substitute; heard if he paid the money his property would be levied upon and sold; he was not married then; I told him I would get out the lumber for him to charge him a cent; I left there in 1869, and never saw him from the time of the conversation related.

Cross-examined—He seemed pleased with my proposition; once afterward he sent word with his brother that he wanted to see me, but he never called; at that time the officers were in pursuit of him, and things were getting quite warm.

John S. McKernan sworn—Resided in Clearfield in 1864, and was Deputy Provost Marshal; did not know Joseph Lansberry; went to Lansberry's several times to arrest him; afterwards went to the river, where a crowd of men were at work, and Lansberry was pointed out; it appeared the first man I passed was Lansberry; I turned around and saw that he was running away; he was nearing a wood; I was on horseback, but knew I could not overtake him; do not now recognize him.

Walter Miller, sworn—Was sent to Lansberry's house on October 30th, 1864, by Colonel Butler to see if Lansberry was at home; the testimony of this witness was corroborative of that of his brother Joseph Miller, elsewhere given) saw Colonel Butler after the shooting; I procured a conveyance and took him to Clearfield; the wound was from a gun shot, and the ball seemed to be of pretty large caliber; I recognize the prisoner as Joseph Lansberry.

Dr. Charles M. Matson, sworn—Was surgeon of the Board of Enrollment in 1864, and stationed at Waterford, Erie county.

A WITNESS OBJECTED TO.

E. G. Rathbone was the next witness called on the part of the Government.

Mr. Gibson, for defense, objected to the examination on the ground that the defense had not been notified that Mr. Rathbone would be called as a witness. He thought if the Government intended to deal fairly with the prisoner, a complete list of witnesses should be furnished before the case was called up for trial.

Judge M'Kennan said that the act of Congress, requiring the list of witnesses to be furnished to defendant, certainly did not require that the complete list should be furnished every time. If the defendant had notice at any time, the requirements of the law had been fully met.

Some further discussion ensued between counsel, when District attorney Reed stated that from the information he had been able to gather, Mr. Rathbone had not been present at the last term of court, and that the name of the witness had not been at any time furnished to the defendant. He regretted this, as Mr. E. was an important witness on the part of the Government. In view of the facts stated, however, he would ask leave to withdraw the witness.

After the witness had left the stand Mr. Carnahan announced the case closed on the part of the Government. He gave notice to the defense, however, that the Government would hold that the failure to notify the defendant that Mr. Rathbone would be called as a witness, would not prevent them from calling him as a witness for defense.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Weir opened the case for the defense. He said that they expected to be able to prove that Van Vleet and Butler had made a sudden and violent attack upon Lansberry, firing two shots at him, and putting him on the defensive from the very start; and that the subsequent resistance of Lansberry was in self-defense, and to save his own life.

THE TESTIMONY.

Martin B. Owen, sworn—Reside in Clearfield county, two and a half miles from town, at the house of James Lansberry; (the witness here described the premises from a diagram submitted by counsel for the defense;) Lansberry was at home on Saturday night, October 30th, 1864; the next morning, as I was returning from the barn, I saw him coming in; the next thing I heard was an uproar at the door, and two men came to the door and, uttering loud oaths, said "Let us in here;" Lansberry had come into our part of the house; his apartments were in the other end of the house; think one of the men was Jacob Van Vleet; they broke through the door; an inside door was closed by one of the women, when the men threw it open again; they asked me where Lansberry was and I told them he had gone out; the small man said "I was a liar," and the large one said I am going to shoot the d—— anyhow; he had gone up stairs; this was said in a loud tone of voice; they then pulled the stair door open and started up stairs; the largest man was ahead going into the stairway; then I heard two shots fired; the next thing I saw Lansberry go out of the door; next saw the small man come down stairs and go out of the door with a gun barrel in his hand and start after Lansberry; Mr. Miller also followed him; did not notice a wound upon Mr. Lansberry, or blood upon his arm; Lansberry's dog, which went away with him, returned bespattered with blood.

A discussion here took place between the court and counsel for the defense in regard to the admission of evidence as to the conduct of the officers after the flight of Lansberry, the court insisting that it was not admissible as evidence.

Mr. Gibson argued that it tended to show the powerful violence of the officers, and if it could be shown that the officers acted in a highly criminal manner, their brutal conduct would rob them of the shield of their authority.

The witness resumed—Each man as he entered the house for Lansberry had a revolver in his hand, and held it out at arms length; but a short time elapsed from the moment they entered the stairway until the firing occurred; did not hear Van Vleet and his companion say anything until they got to the door; they came in the door alongside of each other; they were close to the stairway when they called out they would shoot him (Lansberry) and immediately proceeded up stairs.

Cross examined—Lived in the house with Lansberry from May until October; he had been at home frequently before the 30th; when he came into our apartments on that morning he came with a rush; I was standing up at the time; could see the door on the west side of the house, but did not notice Lansberry going out there or up stairs either; the whole thing came upon me so suddenly that I could not notice everything; don't know why I told the officers that Lansberry was not there; did not know that he was up stairs at the time; I was alarmed, but I did not know what was up Lansberry never told me he expected a visit from the officers; I heard the door crack when it was burst open; the diagram was made under my care; I stood in one place nearly all the time; don't know what part was cut on the diagram by first position of Owens in the corner; I was not in the corner; there was another Owens in the room; it was my wife; there was no other man of that name in the room; am certain one of the men called me a d—— liar; am also certain Col. Butler said he would shoot the d—— ; heard two shots at the head of the stairs; or somewhere on the stairs; was very near but could not state whether they were pistol or gun shots; they came one after the other; did not hear a word Butler spoken on the stairs; it was dark at the head of the stairs, and you could not see very much in there; saw Lansberry run out of the door on the west side; Lansberry had a gun and revolver.

Mr. Carnahan gave notice that he would continue the cross-examination of this witness in the morning, as he was not yet through with him.

The Court then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A Woman Hangs Herself.

Mrs. Mary Hoffman, who resided off Penn avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging. She was found by her sister with whom she lived, hanging from the garret door in the ceiling, her feet resting upon the floor. Deceased was twenty-seven years of age and married but her husband deserted her some four years ago. The Coroner held an Inquest and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The following cases were argued yesterday:

Fulton and wife vs. Lemon. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Submitted by Raymond for plaintiffs in error, and D. T. Watson, contra.

Pierce administrators, etc. vs. Livingston. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by McClurg for plaintiff in error, and Large, contra.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs Clinton, being an appeal of Wampler & Wampler and Commonwealth *ex rel.*

Clinton vs. Clinton, being Malone's appeal, certified from the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by Barton and Lazear for plaintiff in error, and Stoner, contra.

Union Refining and Storing Company vs. Pentecost. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by Lazear for plaintiff in error, and Rodgers and Oliver contra.

Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company vs. City of Pittsburgh. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error, and Bigelow contra.

Appeal of Matilda C. Varner *et al.*, in the matter of the estate of Thos. McClurg deceased. Certiorari to Orphans' Court of Allegheny. Argued by Woods, for appellants.

Briggs vs. Davis. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Shiras for plaintiff in error, and Stoner, contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Samuel B. Dermott, bankrupt, Butler county. The election of Kennedy Marshall as assignee was approved.

England & Bindley *et al.*, creditors, against Wm. Cass, debtor, Pittsburgh. An argument was had on motion for an injunction against certain execution creditors, and decision of the Court withheld.

Wm. H. Gregg and Joseph W. Powell filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves and John R. Powell, composing the firm of Powell, Gregg & Co., of Greenfield, Washington county.

N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts. Luzerne county. The petition of Samuel Wood, creditor, for the ascertainment of his lien, referred to Register Rogers for examination and report.

Tack Brothers, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Leave granted the assignees to accept the offer of E. D. Yultz for certain notes held by them. And an order was also made for the sale of book accounts.

Connelly, Naylor & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. An order was granted on Melchisedec Naylor, to show cause why he should not be adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his partners.

Reisack & Brother *et al.* vs. Baldwin, Marquis & Co., debtors, Allegheny. James D. Baldwin and M. Marquis adjudged bankrupts.

William H. Householder vs. steamer "Bengal Tiger," in admiralty. Judgment by default against J. W. Stewart, claimant, for $3,401 26, debt and interest, and against the sureties on the bond for costs for $5,000 penalty, to be released on payment of said debt and interest, and sureties to show cause why same should not be paid or execution issued thereon.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Samuel C. Grier & Co. vs. Wm. Walker, reported yesterday. Verdict for defendant.

In the case of J. H. Goe vs. Charles Grimes, reported yesterday, the jury found for plaintiff for $500.

Onions & Baldwin vs. F. X. Burns. Argument and schedule of distribution presented, and the Court confirmed the same absolutely, and directed the Prothonotary to pay out the same in accordance therewith.

Patrick McDermott vs. N. J. Bigley; action for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $13 23.

L. Boyd & Co., vs. W. B. McLean, impleaded with James H. McLean and Barnet W. Lay, late partners as McLean & Co.; book account. Verdict for defendants.

Francis Rafferty vs. Charles Wright, impleaded with Charles Hughes, late partners as Hughes & Wright; for money paid and work and labor done. Jury out.

D. B. Jones vs. the International Building and Loan Association. On trial before Judge Stowe.

The case of John C. Roth vs. Plunkett & Co., is still on trial before Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Young for use vs. Miller; Scott vs. Keuchler; Bates & Gray vs. Howard & Son; Calhoun vs. Bingham *et al.*; Jones vs. International B. & L. Association, and thence to Rhoads: Donahue vs. Keeling; Rowbottom vg. Perry; Wallace vs. Morris; Degionni vs. Walsh; Lacey vs. Adler & Rossberg; Richardson vs. Fiute; Toohey vs. Toohey; Chambers et ux vs. McDonald et ux; McKinley vs. Hohenstein.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. David Hall, indicted for felonious assault in shooting Constable Hays, the defendant pleaded *nolo contendere*.

Mark Donnelly was convicted of assault and battery and Reese Jones and Jacob Brannon were acquitted. David E. Evans was the prosecutor.

A. S. Logan was acquitted of assault and battery, and the prosecutor, W. J. Patterson, directed to pay costs.

John Roxbury, who had been convicted of assault and battery on oath of Absalom Davis, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Wm. McCarty, indicted for embezzlement on the public offices, on oath of Thos. H. Hunter, pleaded *nolo contendere*. The defendant, as a tax collector of the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, it was charged, collected and appropriated to his own use $1,174 45.

John S. Bell was convicted of embezzlement on oath of C. D. Smith. The defendant was indicted for embezzling small sums of money from the Empire Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny, of which he was a member.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Isaac Weil and Sampson Weil, charged on oath of A. A. Milligan, with conpiracy, is trial. The defendants are charged with having disposed of their goods with a view to defraud their creditors.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Leopold Hart, Michael Woods; Pat. Devlin, *et al.*; Ab. McCray, Caroline Kohrssen, Caroline Walters, M. Weigand; Stephen Dyer (2); Gottlieb Altwatter, Joseph Deppe, Ed. Carney, Robert Gracey, Wm. Vogel, Bowers *et al.* Geo. Voelker, Sarah Ann Myre, Thos. Patterson, P. W. Herron, Simon Shoop *et al.*, A. Haslett *et al.*, Jacob Sigmund *etal.*, John K. Hack *et al*

City Taxables.

Under instructions from Councils, City Clerk Morrow has prepared the following, showing the resident taxables in the various wards of the city, as returned for the current year:

Wards.	Resident Taxables	Wards.	Resident Taxables.
First.....	1,161	Nineteenth.....	795
Second.....	1,022	Twentieth.....	826
Third.....	856	Twenty-first.....	1,041
Fourth.....	1,203	Twenty-second.....	935
Fifth.....	718	Twenty-third.....	538
Sixth.....	1,544	Twenty-fourth.....	456
Seventh.....	1,062	Twenty-fifth.....	931
Eighth.....	1,227	Twenty-sixth.....	1,532
Ninth.....	1,068	Twenty-seventh.....	951
Tenth.....	699	Twenty-eighth.....	1,044
Eleventh.....	1,197	Twenty-ninth.....	672
Twelfth.....	1,236	Thirtieth.....	738
Thirteenth.....	996	Thirty-first.....	260
Fourteenth.....	1,428	Thirty-second.....	650
Fifteenth.....	897	Thirty-third.....	276
Sixteenth.....	1,258	Thirty-fourth.....	444
Seventeenth.....	418	Thirty-fifth.....	344
Eighteenth.....	419	Thirty-sixth.....	588
Total.....			31,807
Thirty-seventh.....			547
Total.....			32,411

In 1874 the total number of resident taxables in the city, including the Thirty-seventh ward, aggregated 23,122, while this year the total is 31,807 exclusive of the Thirty-seventh ward, or 32,414 with that ward, showing a gain over last year of 9,292.

THE Coroner's investigation into the steamboat Tigress disaster is postponed until that engineer can be had to testify.

EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION.

Pittsburgh Deanery—Meeting of the Clergy and Lay Delegates at St. Paul's Church—Discussion of Church Work—Interesting Address by Bishop Kerfoot—The Missionary Work of the Church in China, Japan and Africa—Mexico as a Missionary Field—Important Conversions in that Country, &c, &c.

A convocation of Pittsburgh Deanery (Episcopal), composed of the clergy and lay delegates of the parishes embraced in the counties of Allegheny and Beaver, was commenced Tuesday evening in St. Paul's church (Dr. Crumpton's), on Roberts street. The first session was opened with prayer, followed by a sermon by Rev. Mr. Vincent, of Calvary Church, East Liberty, after which the meeting adjourned till half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning.

The Convocation met yesterday at the appointed hour, and the proceedings were opened with prayer. A sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Bylesby, of Emanuel Church, Allegheny, followed by communion services. The Convocation was then organized with Bishop Kerfoot as President; Dr. Spaulding, of St. Peter's, as Dean, and Rev. George W. Easton, of St. Steven's, Sewickley, as Secretary. An adjournment then took place, the members of the Convocation proceeding in a body to Young's Hall, corner of Erin street and Center avenue, where an excellent dinner, prepared by the ladies of St. Paul's congregation, was partaken of.

Afternoon Session.

The Convocation met again at half-past two P. M.

Reports of the missionary work in the different parishes were handed in.

The Bishop announced that he had appointed the 12th day of December—the third Sunday in Advent—as a day of prayer for missions, to be observed throughout the diocese.

Dr. Spaulding offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, This Convocation, at its last meeting, did assume the care of St. Cyprian's Mission, and feels deeply interested in the success of the church among the colored people of this city.

Resolved, That we greet with pleasure the presence of the delegates of that Mission, Messrs. Gideon Hughes and Little Berry Smith, in this Convocation, and trust that this is an earnest of future progress in that important work.

The Bishop delivered a brief address, reviewing the condition of the missionary work in the diocese. He said that in consequence of the depression in business it had been found difficult to obtain money; and the amount of the subscriptions had fallen short of the sum raised last year. However, not a diocese in the country had done better. He urged the importance of renewed efforts in the direction of missionary work. The Church should keep faith with its missionaries, and his first anxiety was for the sustentation of the missions.

His experiences during the past year had been delightful. There was never a year when better work had been done in saving souls. Referring to the offerings for missions, he said one great blessing of this diocese was that there was never a canon on the subject of money. All the money raised had come in the shape of voluntary offerings.

Dr. Hitchcock spoke in reference to the practice of persons asking contributions from the different parishes for building churches. He suggested that a building fund be set apart. He did not like the practice of asking aid for the church builders, when perhaps the next Sunday he would have to stand up and ask aid for diocesan missions. He thought that some system could be established, embracing a building fund among other features, more money could be raised.

The Bishop said that such a plan had been tried, and a building fund of $80 was all that could be raised in the whole diocese. The church building missionaries were a class that should not be suppressed.

Dr. Hitchcock desired to know if they could not be prohibited from collecting money in the diocese.

The Bishop said he would not like to try to keep them out of the diocese. They were irrepressible.

Rev. Mr. Meach, of Christ church, Allegheny, said he had been moved a motion, as he had been appointed to prepare and read an essay on "Church Work." He had prepared no essay, but would say a few words in the matter. The proper evangelical woman then delivered an excellent address on discussion of the subject followed, which was participated in by Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Mr. Hooper, Dr. Spaulding and others.

Tuesday, January 28th, 1876, was fixed as the time, and Christ church, Allegheny, as the place, of holding the next convocation.

The bishop spoke about the duties of the clergy. He said they ought to be more given to study. In his experience he men who were the hardest students, and the men who make the excuse that they have so much work to do and cannot find time to study, would not study if they had nothing else to do. Study should be earnest, clear thinkers, theologians.

The Convocation adjourned till 7:30 P. M.

Evening Session.

The Convocation re-assembled at half-past seven, the Bishop presiding.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY WORK OF THE CHURCH.

After informal services Bishop Kerfoot made a statement of the missionary work of the church in China, Japan and Africa. He first gave a brief outline of the history of Dr. Schereschewsky, a Polish Jew, who was converted in Poland and came to this country to fit himself for the ministry. He was baptized by a Baptist minister, and afterward attended the Western Theological Seminary. While in this institution his reading led him to connect himself the Episcopal church, and he afterwar became a missionary of that church in China. He translated the Scriptures into the Mandarin Chinese, the purest form of the language of that country, which opens the Scriptures in that form to nearly five hundred millions of people who speak and read that language. During his present visit to this country Dr. S. was elected, by the House of Bishops, Bishop of China, but has not yet decided to accept, but has the matter under consideration. At the same meeting of the House of Bishops, Rev. Dr. Clark, of Augusta, Ga., was elected Bishop of Africa.

The Bishop next spoke of the reformation going on among the Roman Catholics of Mexico. At the time of the expulsion of that country by the French—while Maximillian was on the throne—the British and Foreign Bible Society took advantage of the opportunity to send them a great many copies of the Scriptures, printed in the Spanish language. This led to a wonderful awakening of the people of that country on the subject of religion. Among those converted was a Roman Catholic priest, who faithfully guided the missionary movements in his country as long as he lived, and when he died those under his influence sent for the Rev. Dr. Riley, of New York, an Episcopal clergymen who was familiar with the Spanish language. Under his teaching the reformation progressed rapidly and systematically. Meantime the Roman Catholic Church, alarmed at the progress that was being made, sent one of its most talented priests to deliver public lectures in defense of the doctrines of the Romish Church. In studying the books necessary for him to be familiar with, in order to refute the arguments of the Episcopal Church, he himself was converted, and on the very day on which he was to deliver his first lecture against the reformation he delivered one in support of it. He died after a lapse of two years.

Recently the church in Mexico has asked the Episcopal Church in the United States for the Episcopate. The House of Bishops, after careful consideration, appointed a committee of seven to investigate the movement in Mexico. This committee sent one of their number, Bishop Lee, of Delaware, in company with other clergymen, to inspect the matter in person. While in Mexico Bishop Lee ordained seven clergymen, two of whom were recommended by the church there for the Episcopate, and they are expected in this country soon to receive it from the Episcopal Bishops, if upon investigation they are found to be proper persons for the office.

There are about sixty Episcopal congregations in Mexico, numbering in the aggregate about 5,000 persons, all engaged in this work of reformation, which has been progressing for about two years.

The Bishop was followed in his remarks by the Dean, Dr. Spaulding, Dr. Crumpton, Rev. Bollard, Rev. Howard and Dr. Boone, Dean of the Kittanning Convocation.

The Convocation then adjourned.

The Next Grand Jury.

The following Grand Jury was drawn yesterday, by the Sheriff and Jury Commissioners, for the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions:

David Hemphill, farmer; C. B. Patterson, surveyor; Arthur Hobson, gent; John Hancock, superintendent; H. J. Thomas, alderman; Alphonse Wilson, machinist; Wm. Glenn, alderman; W. J. Gilmore, physician; J. A. Sargeant, clerk; Samuel Rafferty, grocer; Wm. Swindell, bricklayer; Joseph Speers, engineer; C. W. Lewis, contractor; Jonathan Stoller, gent; Jacob Schuckman, engineer; Chas. Jeremy, real estate agent; Thomas Masterson, boiler; James Doyle, laborer; John Mertz, roller; John J. Gelbreth, laborer; C. Bastel, painter; John Sampson, farmer; Thomas M'Grath, gent; Samuel Hastings, carpenter.

Stevens & Warren's New Place.

Last evening Messrs Charles Stevens and Harry Warren entertained the representatives of the press at their new restaurant, No. 91 Fifth avenue, next Masonic Hall, in a very handsome manner. An elegant repast was served up, to which ample justice was done, after which speeches were made and mine hosts congratulated on their neat and tasteful apartments for the entertainment of the public. The new saloon promises to be a popular place of resort.

Strike at the American Iron Works.

The proprietors of the American Iron Works having notified their laborers of a reduction of ten per cent. on their wages, a strike has been inaugurated.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—Reduction of the Force—The Proposed New Engine Company Not Considered Necessary—Other Business.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening, present Messrs. Hays, Jones, Larimer, McIlroy, Pitcairn, Torley and Wilson, President.

Acting Chief Engineer McIlroy reported that during the month of October there were eight fires and alarms, with an aggregate loss so far as ascertained of thirty-five dollars. This is the smallest loss experienced in any month for several years.

Superintendent Fullwood presented his monthly report, showing the fire alarm telegraph line to be in good condition.

The Secretary's report showed—

Total expenditures in October.....	$ 12,635 55
Expended during 1875.....	101,815 89
Total since January 1, 1875.....	$114,501 44
Balance on hand.....	28,574 15

The reports were all received and filed.

AN ADDITIONAL COMPANY OBJECTED TO.

Mr. Pitcairn presented the following:

GENTLEMEN: Your special committee, to whom was referred the accompanying ordinance proposed in Councils, would respectfully report: That they have examined into the matter, and feel compelled to advise against the same at this time. Even if it was thought necessary, the Board would be unable, for want of funds, to take any action in the matter during the current fiscal year. Your committee, however, do not believe such an addition to the department will be necessary for some time to come. The district referred to (the Eighteenth ward) is but sparsely populated, and not yet fully opened up for travel, while in few places is it supplied with water. At the same time it is sufficiently covered by fire protection by the Engine Company No. 6, on the west, and the Engine Company No. 8 and Hook and Ladder Company B on the west. Under this state of facts, we think it would be very injudicious for Councils to order, at this time, an additional expense of $15,000 or more, to establish a company (buildings, lot, apparatus, horses, hose, etc.,) and nearly $10,000 per year for salaries and running expenses. This Board has heretofore been, and is now, extending the department as necessities require, and has, we think, performed its duty, i. e., the extinguishment of fire satisfactorily to the citizens, as is shown by our record of losses and comparison with the same service in other cities.

We recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the City Property Committee be and they are hereby respectfully requested to return the ordinance in relation to provide for the establishing of a fire engine company in the Eighteenth ward," to the Select Council with a negitive recommendation, the same being deemed unnecessary at this time. ALEX. PITCAIRN,
JENKIN JONES,
Committee.

The report was received and filed and the resolution was adopted.

REDUCING THE FORCE.

The question of reducing the number of men of the different companies was brought up, when a motion was made that one man be dropped from each of the following companies: Niagara Hose Company, Penn avenue, Tenth ward; William Phillips Engine Company, Centre avenue, Eleventh ward; Temperanceville Engine Company, Thirty-sixth ward, and Hook and Ladder Company, Twenty-fourth ward.

After considerable discussion the motion to cut down the companies named was carried, and it was decided that the last man appointed to each of said companies be placed on the sub-list, with instructions standing that they be reinstated at the first vacancies that occur.

A number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid.

The communication referred to the Commission by Councils, asking whether Mr. W. B. Hays, a member of the Board,